THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH JULY.

AS ONE of the many instances of the enormous scale on which the business of some of the more flourishing concerns in Europe is carried on, the following will be read with interest. In 1860, 1764 men were engaged at the works of Messrs. Krupp & Co., at Essen; this number had risen in 1870 to 7,084, and now it is over 20,000. If the women and children are taken into account whose livelihood depends upon the establishment, we find a working class population of not fewer than 65, 381 persons, of whom nearly 29000 live in the houses owned by the works. At Essen alone railway tracks of a total length of 37 miles are laid down, with a rolling stock of 88 locomotives, 893 waggons, 191 trollies, besides 69 horses. There are 40 miles of telegraph wires, 35 telegraph stations, and 55 Morse apparatus. How much capital, energy and enterprise this represents is not easy to devine, and how it contrasts with the pitifully half-hearted way in which our merchants and manufacturers take to their business. Yet Messrs. Krupp & Co., are not a solitary example of enterprise in this stupendous style.

YET ANOTHER remedy has been prescribed for cholera, with what effect we have no means of judging. "Half a tumbler of olive (Salad) oil; other half of the tumbler to be filled up with juice of limes or lemons." We remember a Calcutta housewife prescribing some time ago the juice of onion as a potent remedy for this cruel malady. Half a tumbler of olive oil will in all probability work as a smart purgative but castor oil was at one time suggested as a remedy. The house-wife's recipe is more simple. Numerous, however, as the remedies prescribed may be, it is a pity that the cures should be so few.

A CURIOUS match for 500 dollars lately took place in New York to decide which of the two expert compositors could set the most type in three hours. The rivals were named M'Cann and Sommers. In the first hour M'Cann had set 2213 "ems," 25 'ems,' it should be explained, making a line. Sommers had just set 2000 ems. The totals were 6350 ems for M'Cann and 6025 for Sommers. According to the conditions of the match one line was to be forfeited for every minute occupied in correcting proofs. M'Cann was 13 minutes over his proof, Sommers a minute less, so that M'Cann in three hours set 241 lines, and his rival only 12 lines less. What would the printer's d—s in this country have to say to this? Despair, is the word, we fancy.

HAIDRABAD witnessed recently the celebration of a Hindu widow remarriage to which the father-in-law of the widow was much opposed. The father-in-law sought Police interference; but it did not avail.

THE GOVERNMENT of India have resolved that without special sanction, the officers of the Government should not ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscription from native chiefs and officials of Native States, in pursuance of public objects. This, we are inclined to think, will have a most wholesome effect, and put a check to much of the *zulum* and *zuburdusti* that not unfrequently accompanies subscription projects started by officials. The Government would do well to introduce some such measure in its own territories, where the mischief done is much greater.

THE HAIDRABAD libel case has come to a close. Mr. Justice Bayley of the Bombay High Court, sentenced Mr. Edwards for libelling Major Neville, to pay a fine of two thousand rupees. The charge against the writer of the libellous article had been previously withdrawn. At Masuri, Dehra, Haiderabad and Calcutta, we have had plentiful crop of defamation cases of late. Was sense of honour in men blunt and dormant so long and has it now grown so keen after all? or is the explanation to be sought for in the weather which is so favorable to the growth of mushrooms.

PRIVATE RAMKRINAT of the 12th Madras Infantry, who murdered two native officers, has been sentenced by Court Martial to be hanged. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-chief, and duly carried out.

THE VACATION of the Allahabad High Court which commenced on the 27th July will close on the 27th of October. Mr Justice Broadhurst is the vacation Judge. Nearly all the judges take advantage of their three months' holiday to visit England.

ANOTHER "CITY of the Dead" has been laid bare in Egypt. M. Maspero, the Conservator of the Museum of Boulap, has made some interesting archæological discoveries at Akhim.

THE SUMS paid to famous singers of old, though much short of those paid at the present day, were by no means small:—"When Gabrielli visited Russia in 1768, and Catherine II. wished to engage her services, she asked 5,000 ducats as salary. "Far too much," said the Empress, amazed. "Why, that is more more than I pay my field-marshals!" "Then, let your field-marshals sing for you," replied Gabrielli. A hundred pounds a night was paid about 1775 to Agujari for singing two songs during her engagement at the Pantheon Concerts in London; it was an enormous figure for those days. When Catalini first went to London, in 1806, she bargained for £2,000 for singing at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket during the season, together with £100 to defray the expense of her journey to London, also one benefit night free of expense. But she ended in receiving much more than that. The total amount got by her from the theatre in 1807, including benefits, was £5,000 and her total profits that year, with concerts was £16,700. Alboni had £2,000, and Sontag £6,000 for a season at the Opera in London.

TUESDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE WHOLE edition 10,000 copies of General Gordon's Dairies has been sold at the price of a guinea a volume.

"THE LATEST YANKEE 'notion' is lightning rods for human beings! Mr. P. B. Delany, of New York inventor of the synchronous telegraph system, has, says the *Scientific American*, recently patented a lightning rod for the human body. It consists of a large copper wire that passes down the back, with branches extending along the arms to the hands, and along the legs to the exterior of the shoes and to metal soles thereon. The wearer, if provided with this rod, may, if standing on the ground, handle electric light wires with impunity; and if out in a thunder-storm would stand a good chance of not being hurt if his rod were struck by lightning."

THE REINSTALLMENT of Hobart Pasha in the Royal Navy, as a Vice Admiral is said to have given great offence in St Petersburgh. The Pasha served in the Turkish navy against Russia eight years ago, in defiance of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE second trial of the man Collis for shooting two natives with a revolver, before the Allhabad High Court, has terminated in a verdict of not guilty by a majority of eight to one and the witnesses, Jodhi and Herowa, have been arrested for perjury. Verily, the ways of these trials are inscrutable, except on a supposition which we do not care to throw out.

"WORK UPON the NelloreRailway has been stopped although another eleven lakhs would have been enough to complete it sufficiently for trains to run. A quantity of the material lies at Madras rusting and rotting, and the Madras Railway will have to wait for the traffic this line would have brought to it till the State has money to spare to continue the work." This unreasonable mania for the development of the railway resources of India without having the means thereof, will, we are afraid, prove any thing but profitable in the long run. But who is to open the eyes of our rulers?

THE QUEEN, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, visited the Albert Chapel, Windsor Castle, to see the sarcophagus in which the coffin containing the remains of the Duke of Albany had been placed.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople states "that fearful anarchy and distress prevail in the Turkish provinces: the Sultan, he says, is possibly in ignorance of this deplorable state of things; but throughout his empire the misery and discontent of the people have reached such a pitch that, unless speedy and general reform be forthcoming, deplorable ersults will assuredly be witnessed."

THE FOLLOWING is the latest example of red-tapism. "It appears that a medical officer recently indented for a screen, describing it as 'movable.' What he wanted was a little thing costing about Rs. 10 for indoor hospital use, the technical name for which in the P. W. Code is a 'folding screen,' whereas a 'movable screen' is a great thing for outside use costing about Rs. 180. When the screen was made and the bill presented the mistake was discovered, and the question arose who was to pay for it. The matter has been referred to superior authority. Before, however, the dispute is settled more than Rs. 200 worth of stationery, postage stamps, and official time will have been consumed.

RECENT Australian papers state that "M. Jules Jubert has decided on a new venture—theatrical this time—and intends building a huge theatre in Melbourne to be known as the 'Alexandra.' What could have induced the Veteran Exhibition-wallah to try his hand in this novel game, we wonder. Not the late Bombay rebuff, let us hope.

THE PROPOSAL to transfer the head-quarters of the Bengal Forest Department from Darjeeling to Calcutta appears to have been given up. The Department will remain, for the present at least, in the hills, where it is. Why cannot the old Chief with all the offices appendage thereof, be permanently located in the delightful cloud-land, so that the worthy *Chaprasis* and *hurkuras* may be spared the railway fare and travelling charges of vast retinues to and from Darjeeling?

A SUICIDE, probably unprecedented in its method, was committed the other day at Ottaro, in Dalmatia. An Austrian artillery officer named Berghammer shot himself with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon. He rammed down a charge of powder and a shell, fired the touch-hole with a match tied to a stick and was blown to pieces. Poor fellow! Couldn't he in these days of advanced and scientific methods of self-destruction find a more suitable means of getting rid of himself? Or was he too much in love with the old cannon to think of any other method?

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE LABOURERS on the Bolan Railway are returning, the cholera scare having passed away.

THE cultivation of Arrowroot is said to have been known in the Concan for nearly half a century. Indeed it is supposed to be indigenous in the Concan.

"THE AFGHAN Boundary Commission leaves the neighbourhood of Zurmast, and proceeds to Tunian, which is 17 miles from Herat, the former place being objectionable on account of its distance from communications." What a foot-ball of fortune it has become!

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Peter Lumsden has already declined the offers of several constituencies to represent them in Parliament. Sir Peter's late discomfitures are yet too fresh in his mind to induce him to taste the sweets of public life, his late triumphant reception notwithstanding.

"THE MARRIAGE market," the *Globe* says, "seems now an established institution, like the Stock Exchange and Covent Garden. The business supports three newspapers, the conductors of which boast that they pair off so many 'candidates' weekly. One of them distributes its favours impartially to 'the nobleman and the artisan," and offers 'special facilities to high-class patrons, as the management are honoured with the confidence of the best families in the kingdom."' Civilized countries have their *ghataks*, with this difference only that there the institutions are more artificial, and therefore the less imitated the better.

THE AMIR, on receipt of the firman of the Queen conferring on him the dignity of G. C. S. I. caused a salute of 101 guns to be fired, and the City of Kabul to be illuminated for three successive nights. Copies of the firman were posted in conspicuous places in the city for the information of the public. The assumption of the title has also been proclaimed throughout His Highness's dominions. All that glitters is not gold, and we can only hope that this exuberant devotion of the Amir to the British cause may not turn out to be base metal in the hour

of trial. The Bengali adage has it that, superfluity of devotion indicates the thief, and the truth of the adage has not unfrequently been verified.

NOT TO BE behind-hand the other great cities of India, Lucknow proposes to have a Town Hall of its own, and a sum of more than 60,000 Rs. is said to have been already subscribed for the purpose. It is said that the Government has declined to grant a piece of land for the site. We trust our public spirited friends of Lucknow will not allow this little difficulty to stand in the way.

THE FOLLOWING figures, showing the amounts spent per head by some of the nations of Europe on war and education, have been recently compiled for official purposes by M. Leon Dunat, a Belgian statistician: "France—war 20s, education 1s.5d, England—war 18s 6d, education 3s 1d, Holland—war 17s 9d, education 3s 2d, Saxony—war 11s 9d, education 3s 4d, Wurtemberg—war 11s 9d, education 1s 9d, Bavaria—war 11s 9d, education 2s 6d, Prussia—war 10s1 1d, education 2s 5d, Russia—war 10s 2d, education 1½d, Denmark—war 8s 8d. education 4s 7d, Italy—war 7s 6d, education 8d, Belgium—war 6s 9d, education 2s 3d Austria—war 6s 8d, educaton 1s 6d Switzerland—war 4s 10d, education 4s 2d." Could not boasted civilization save education from being only of such secondary importance?

IT APPEARS that Prince Frederick Charles, who died intestate, has left a fortune of upwards of two millions sterling, the greater portion of which passes to his son Prince Frederick Leopold, as well as his splendid palace in Berlin and the charming seat of Gleinicke, near Potsdam. The Duchess of Connaught and her sister, the Princess Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg, will now obtain a considerable augmentation of their modest marriage portions.

"FEMALE SUFFRAGE has been defeated sixteen times in Massachusetts, and still the women are not discouraged." They are more plucky than even Robert Bruce, and will deserve every success.

THE *Pioneer* LEARNS, the Boundary Commission have been well received on nearing Herat; the officials especially showing every attention and consideration. There is no reason to fear that the good understanding will be disturbed, the Amir's orders being strict to his officers to co-operate heartily with Colonel Ridgeway.

BEFORE THE adjournment of the Madras High Court for its annual vacation, Mr. Justice Kernan, sitting as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court, was reported to have said that during the last fifteen years he presided at the Court, he found the Eurasians to be a dishonest set of people. The Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association considered this sweeping remark to be a gross calumny on the community, and in a mild form asked "My Lord Justice" for an explanation, and the *East*, the organ of the Association, announces that His Lordship had given them a handsome and satisfactory explanation. The Association was perfectly right to exact an explanation. A dignitary, however high in office, should never be allowed to speak so sweepingly of any community, with impunity.

THURSDAY, 30TH JULY.

THERE is some possibility of the leases of the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, and the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, being taken over by Mr. Harry St. Maue and Mrs. Willoughby, the latter conducting the performances in India during the cold season while the former engages and despatches various attractions in England. Mrs. Willoughby herself is an accomplished actress, and is at present directing the Imperial Theatre at the West Minister Acquarium, where she is playing Lady Isabel in "East Lynne."

THE HON'BLE M. Melvill of the Bombay Council has, we understand, declined the offer made to him of a seat in the Secretary of State's Council.

THE LONDON Correspondents of the New York papers take a friendly interest in the new Secretary of State for India, as his wife is an American lady. One of them vouches for the truth of the following story:—"Leonard Jerome's son-in-law, among other Indian trophies, brought home with him the nucleus of a very respectable menagerie. For want of what the British principal in the Afghan negotiations would term accommodation, Lord Randolph was obliged to house the denizens of the jungle, the forest and the mud snakes in Connaught Place. These interesting strangers included, it appears, a couple of Bengal tigers, a tapir, a man-eater, a wild bear, and an athletic young alligator. How these distinguished guests contrived one night to break loose, the present historian, though not without imagination, cannot say; but they managed to get their liberty, and diffusing themselves through the establishment, made it lively for Lady Randolph and the other inmates all round. We have divers visions of the cantraps these gentle creatures played and the mischief they wrought before they were secured, an end happily effected without damage to person, but with some injury to property."

"OFFICIAL DIGNITY is still so severely maintained in Gemany that the Director of a Pomeranian Court recently issued a stern rebuke to those subordinates who did not show sufficient respect to their superiors when encountering them in the streets. He requested them to observe the following regulation: Every official who meets the Director or one of the Judges is expected to pass him or them on the right, and, on approaching them within two steps, will make a bow and take off his hat down to the level of the knee." In India the unwritten law is that the natives should salute every European passerby in the street, whatever his rank at the risk of a sound whipping there and then. We need no order of Court. Our Brahmans of old insisted upon this mark of respect and punished all default in this respect by burning anathemas. Our new Brahmans prefer to administer burning backs. Only the new Brahmans are not very exacting, and the penalty is not often insisted upon.

IT IS announced that the two vacant seats on the Indian Council will be conferred upon Sir Donald Stewart and Sir John Strachey. A Simla telegram states that Sir Donald has already accepted the post. The other is sure to do the same whether his sore eyes stand in the way or not. But had not had the Indian Administration enough of the Stracheys?

THE BRITISH occupation of Port Hamilton has been replied to by Russia assuming a protectorate over Corea. Corean troops are being drilled under Russian instructors. Japan and China evidently do not relish the arrangement. Japan has already set about fortifying her coast line, and China is preparing for the protection of her Central Asian possessions.

WE HEAR that two Behari boys, while in search of fuel in the Jamalpore hills, were attacked by hornets and succumbed to the effects of the attack.

THE WORK of reclaiming the Criminal tribes is making satisfactory progress in the Punjab where the Harnis, Sanias and Baurias are all taking gradually to honest means of earning livelihood.

LORD REAY is taking an active part in promoting the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying medical advice and instruction to the women of India, in the Bombay Presidency.

PAPER SLIPPERS are the latest form in which paper is introduced in new inventions. An Englishman has patented a system of manufacturing with paper slippers, sandals, and other coverings for the feet.

IT APPEARS that at one of the hospitals in Madras the medical officer in charge has been in the habit of demanding fees from the patients. This having come to the knowledge of Government, an order has been issued peremptorily directing that the practice is to be discontinued in future, the medical officer in question being censured. A similar practice, in a somewhat modified form was not unknown in Calcutta some time ago, but it has, we believe, been put a stop to.

A MEETING of the members of the Native Press (Babu Norendra Nath Sen in the chair) was held on Friday, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Albert Hall, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: (1) That in the opinion of this meeting the clause relating to protected telegrams in the proposed Copyright Bill is unnecessary, unprofitable, and is calculated to prove detrimental to the interests of Native journalism, and that a humble memorial be presented to the Viceroy in Council praying for the withdrawal of the clause in question. (2) That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up the memorial and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary:—Baboo Norendro Nath Sen (*Indian Mirror*) Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee (*Bengalee*), Mr. N. N. Ghose (*Indian Nation*), and Mr. S. J. Padshah (*Indian Echo*), Mr. Padshah to act as Secretary to the Committee.

FRIDAY, 31ST JULY.

POLICE protection being no longer considered necessary to the members of the late Government, it has been withdrawn. It has not been considered necessary to adopt special precautions for the safety of the new Ministers, but extra police are still stationed at the Government offices in London.

SAYS the Bombay *Native Opinion*:—"The funds for the Sind provincial college are rising by leaps and bounds. From a little brochure just to hand by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal (C. S.) on the subject of the proposed college it appears that the Sind municipalities have collectively promised a sum of Rs. 10,600 every year. The subscription fund on hand amounts to Rs. 45,000 and is expected to rise to Rs. 75,000." It is to be earnestly hoped that the Government will come forward and make a generous contribution to the fund thus raised. Sind is sadly in want of a proper college.

THE UNIVERSITY of Gottingen has recognised the distinguished attainments of Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandakar, the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan College, by conferring on him, *honoris causa*, the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

THE NOTORIOUS Oliver Pain, the reputed adviser of the Mahdi, is said to have died of fever; but the more virulent of the Paris journals allege that he was assassinated in the desert on his way back to Europe, because he had papers in his possession most compromising to England.

THE WEDDING-CAKE for H. R. H. Princess Beatrice is made in three sections, and would weigh on completion about four hundred-weight. A notable feature in the ornamentation is that all the flowers, buds, sprays, and leaves are modelled in pure sugar and were of snowy whiteness; each section was to be decorated with hundreds of the above; the vase and bouquet, which will surmount the cake, were to be composed of similar flowerbuds, &c. Each one will be modelled in superlative beauty, and will be a real triumph of the confectioner's art.

HERE is news for readers of the marvellous:—"A gentleman writing from Berlin, to a London contemporary, mentions a very interesting communication concerning the alleged discoveries by Dr. Blendmann, professor in the Royal Academy in Berlin, of evidence that the moon is inhabited. Dr. Blendmann professes to have discovered that the telescopic observations made up to the present time, have given a negative result on account of the excessive light which irradiates from the lunar disc and prevents an exact examination of the surface. Dr. Blendmann softened the light by using the condensed smoke of camphor. He had to make hundreds of trials before finding the exact measure of softening required to obtain a perfect image of the moon. He then took with a reflecting telescope a very detailed and correct photographic view of the moon, which he afterwards exposed under a powerful solar microscope. The circle obtained in the photograph had in the microscope a diameter of over thirty-three feet. In this way he was able, it is said, to perceive that what have been believed to be seas are really regions covered with rich vegetation, and what have always been taken for mountainous regions are deserts and seas. One can see, the letter says, with striking distinctness, cities, towns, and villages, and there are strong indications of industry and commerce. With a full moon Dr. Blendmann has obtained photographic views so distinct that they indicate that if larger telescopes could be used the discovery would be still more completely confirmed."

IT IS STATED that the Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Lord John Hay in the command of the Mediterranean Squadron about the end of September. The *Surprise* is being fitted out at Portsmouth, in order that she may be available as a yacht for the Duke during his term of command.

LOVERS of the magnificent in nature all the world over will be grateful to the Legislature of the State of New York, which has just voted a sum of nearly a million and a half dollars to purchase the lands on the American side of the falls of Niagara, in order that they may be 'restored to and preserved in a state of nature, and that every part of them shall be for ever free of access to all mankind.'

IT HAS BEEN settled that Lord Reay is to preside at the meeting to be shortly held at Bombay in honor of the late Mr. Fawcett. When will Bengal follow suit?

SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail*:—"We see with pleasure that one of our Hindoo fellow-subjects has greatly distinguished himself at the Medical College at New York. Mr. Krishna Rao Bullel would have taken the first prize after but 6 months' study, had not the college rules confined it to those who had attended the whole curriculum, extending over three years. Dr. Bullel was singled out by the President for such expressions of eulogy that the whole audience cheered him to the echo. Naturally enough, it was a rare success."

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, in a letter to the *Times*, strongly condemns the Bengal Tenancy Act as having been passed by a Council which has no connection with the land or with agriculture and as likely to be productive of good to none but the lawyers.

A CRICKET match between eleven of a well-known girls' school in Surrey and eleven of the ladies of the neighbourhood took place. The ladies wore their

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on 08 August, 2017

usual costume, and the school girls were attired in white tunics, Eton blue caps and sashes to match, black stockings, and white knickerbockers.

"IT IS RUMOURED at Madras that 'Mr. Grant Duff is preparing a minute describing the important measures effected during his regime,' for presentation to Lord Dufferin when the Governor of Madras meets the Viceroy in September. A goodly defence will His Excellency have to make out before the public will be satisfied about some of the vagaries in his regime."

IN PURSUANCE of reductions of expenditure in the Public Works Department, Bengal, all work in the Akra brick manufactory are to be stopped, except such as is absolutely needed. Only four or five laks of bricks to be prepared in 1885-86 from river silt.

THE MAHARAJA and Prince Khalid of Johore were introduced to Her Majesty by the Right Hon. F. Stanley.

THE WASTE cuttings of cork are now being employed for making bricks, which can be used for walls, impervious alike to heat or damp. The cork cuttings are reduced to powder in a mortar and mixed with lime or clay, and from this composition the bricks are made in the usual way.

THE NEWChancellor of the Exchequer has received a great number of letters from correspondents in all parts of the country, urging him to assist in setting limits to the use of tricycles and bicycles by imposing a tax on those machines. Why should there be so much anxiety to set limits to the use of a conveyance which is admittedly popular and advantageous. Jealousy of some sort or other must be at the root.

ON THE recommendation of General Sir Peter Lumsden, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been conferred upon Terrez Baz, of the Panjab Infantry, one of the escort of the Afghanistan Boundary Commission, for saving the life of Muzuffer Khan, another sepoy, in the river Heri Rud, Afghanistan, on April, 19.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C. S. I., has been appointed President of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

MESSRS. JAHANGIRJEE AND CO., Peshawar, have sent a consignment of merchandise and two agents to Kabul with the object of opening a firm there, as desired by the Amir.

ONE of the first acts of Mr. Russell Lowell, after his return to America, has been to present to Harvard University the valuable library he collected during his travels. The collection amounts to some seven hundred volumes.

THE SIMLA SCAVENGING TAX, about which a controversy arose last cold weather between the native population and the Municipal Committee, will not be levied during the present year, owing to a flaw in the Municipal Act as originally drafted.

MR. J. E. ERICHSEN, F. R. S. Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and the author of many works on physiology and surgery, is said to be the probable Liberal candidate for the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities at the general election.

A PATHAN SEPOY, belonging to the 9th Infantry, in a fit of jealous frenzy shot two Rajput Sepoys and his wife, and afterwards held a block in the barracks for four hours, firing all his rounds of ammunition. The Adjutant held a parley with him under cover, but the madman finally destroyed himself.

THE FOLLOWING cutting from the *Englishman* will, we doubt not, interest our readers :—

Our American cousins are frequently in the habit of moving their houses about from place to place, when the business or pleasure of the occupants renders a change of locality or scenery desirable; but an English engineer has been the first to conceive, and successfully execute, the idea of bodily shifting a masonry light house from its original site to a better one. This was done last year on the Firth of Tay, ten miles below the harbour of Dundee. The lighthouse was 65 feet high, 17 feet only in diameter at its base, and was constructed of brick and stone work, weighing in all 440 tons. It was founded on fine sand: three feet below the surface of the sand the ground was completely saturated with water. The sandbanks which the lighthouse was erected to mark had considerably increased in size, so that the purpose of the lighthouse was not efficiently fulfilled. It was, therefore, decided after other projects had been discussed to attempt its bodily removal to a more commanding position. Seven lines of fine timber ways were inserted in the foundations of the tower, and below these seven slipways, also of timber, were formed. The tower was strongly bound together at the base with chains and iron bands. The slipways being well greased, the tower was gradually pushed along by powerful screw-jacks at the rate of about one inch in a minute. The original foundation of the structure was removed from below it, after it had been moved some distance, and was laid on a somewhat higher spot, up to which the main tower was pushed on the ways. The lighthouse was moved altogether 100 feet, and the whole operation only took fourteen days.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 247 against 209 and 201 in the 2 preceding weeks and 22 in excess of the corresponding week last year. From cholera there were 49 deaths against 29 and 22 in the 2 preceding weeks the quinquennial mean of the corresponding week being only 7. The disease has increased in a manner unusual at this season and is confined chiefly to the Bustis. The wards most affected are Colootollah and Bowbazar. In the former 11 deaths occurred during the week in the latter 10. Active measures have been adopted to control and limit the local outbreaks. There was only one death from small-pox during the week. Fevers and bowel-complaints were slightly in excess of the average. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 29·7 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London, July 25.—The Commons read for the third time Mr. Colling's Medical Relief Bill. Government had announced to the House that they would not oppose the passing of it. Mr. Godfrey Lushington has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of the Home Department, owing to Sir Henry Summer Maine being unable to accept it through ill health.

London, July 27.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram, stating that Lord Salisbury recently proposed to the Russian Government that the Russian troops occupying advanced positions at Zu'fikar should be withdrawn, and that the Russian Government have replied favorably stipulating that the Afghans should not occupy the positions evacuated by them.

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for Forein Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Government were taking steps for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kussa'a.

Vienna, July 27.—The semi-official *Politische Correspondence* announces that M. de Giers, believing that no settlement could be arrived at regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier question before the general election in England, has taken leave of absence for two months.

Paris, July 27.—President Grevy gave audience to the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to-day, who was received with great ceremony: and friendly assurances were exchanged.

London, July 30.—Lord R. Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the extension of the Indian Frontier Railway to Shebo has been sanctioned, and that a large quantity of railway material is now being accumulated at Quetta, in case the extension of line in the direction of Candahar may at any time be found necessary. Replying to a further question, his Lordship said that he was unable to fix the date on which the Indian Budget would be presented to the House. The House of Lords read for the third time the Medical Relief Bill. The *Standard* this morning published a leading article, vehemently attacking Lord Randolph Churchill, as Secretary of State for India. The paper charges him with ignorance and incapacity, and points out that his Lordship will be the means of irreparably injuring the Conservative Party

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, *on Tuesday*, the *4th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject: Laws of Magnetic Action; Distribution of Magnetism in Magnets.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 4-30 P.M.

Subject: Ammonium and its Salts. Also Lithium, Cæsium and Rubidium.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D.,
August 1st 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

THE constitution of the Calcutta University is framed on a popular basis. Act II of 1857 makes the University "a Body Politic and Corporate" "having perpetual succession, and a common seal" with power to hold property, to sue and to be sued under its common name, and "to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate." But the preponderating influence of the official majority in its *personnel* has, in course of time, converted it into a Government department, and its governing body under the law, *i. e.* the Senate, has become all but a perfect nonentity. The whole power rests with the executive, the Syndicate, a body of 11 members of whom 9 are Government servants, and 4 of them are officers of the Education Department which practically has the whole field to itself. The Senate meets rarely, and when it does, the programme of business is so regulated by the Syndicate that it has only to ratify by its vote the action of the Syndicate, but never to exercise any governing power. In fact, it is a buffer and nothing more. The law provides (section VIII) that "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the University;" and the "entire management and superintendence" in practice is represented by an annual meeting at which a miserable report is submitted which announces what examinations had been held during the year, how many candidates had appeared, how many had passed, how many had failed &c., but gives nothing whatever about the general working of the institution, or the various steps taken for its proper management and advancement. Once an attempt was made to raise a discussion regarding the selection of Examiners, but it was immediately put down as irrelevant, by the official majority. As an examining body and nothing more, the most important function the University has to discharge is to appoint competent Examiners; and the law very properly directs (Section X) that "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as there shall be occasion to remove, all Examiners, Officers and servants of the said University." This power has been entirely taken away from them by the Syndicate, and practically it rests in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. The supercession has not been effected without a semblance of law. Bye-law 9 declares "it shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and, if necessary, to remove, the Examiners;" but the Bye-law is *ultra vires*, for section VIII of the Act of Incorporation does not give any power to the Senate or the Syndicate to make any Bye-law about Examiners, and no law can be valid which is repugnant to the express wording of the Act. Anyhow the Senate have nothing whatever to do in the matter of Examiners, and they are not consulted even for form's sake. Perhaps it is convenient to settle such matters with closed doors by the Syndicate, but the law did not contemplate this. We would have taken no note if matters had run on smoothly; but the howl of indignation against the selections of the Syndicate, year after year, has been loud and deep, and the time has come when the public should demand a radical change. Upwards of three thousand candidates have been plucked this year at the Entrance Examination, and the ratio of plucking, instead of being 45 to 55 per cent., has risen to about 67 per cent. In other words, bearing in mind the usual average, about a thousand candidates have been deprived of the opportunity of carrying on their studies for a year, and in not a small number of cases the deprivation is for ever. What can be the cause of this wholesale slaughter of innocents? Is it due to any extraordinary unaccountable vacillation in the routine of teaching? Or is it the result of a variation in the standards of examination? Or should we look for the cause in the erratic action of the Examiners? The first theory is what commends itself most to the Education Department; but it is what does not at all meet with the approbation of the public. It is undeniable that some schools do deteriorate; but it is equally certain that others improve, and the general average remains very much the same. Working out this theory, the *Pioneer* justly remarks: "Year by year the same schools send up the same class of boys after having educated them in the same subjects. By the law of averages the proportion of those boys who have knowledge and abilities up to any fixed standard will be a fixed quantity. The University pass standard is 33 per cent. of the marks; but it is not of much use fixing a standard if from year to year the examiners vary the value of their marks. That they do so is evident from the results: in one year as many as 44 (53) per cent. of candidates have passed, in another only 33 per cent. Between these two limits the percentage goes up and down in a light and airy manner which annually evokes a storm of indignation from the examined, and a placid contempt from the University and Examiners for complaints and complainers. Though the Examiners may be eccentric, yet even these comets must bow to the great law, and from the last twenty years' results we can strike an average which will show us what the percentage

of passed candidates ought to be, when considered apart from human vagaries. Suppose, for the moment, it is 50 per cent. Then let the examiners assign what marks they will, arrange the examined by help of these in order of merit, and let the upper half have pass certificates given them." This may be a summary rule of thumb, but it is infinitely better than the present system of pitch and toss, which is atrocious.

The general theory of statistics apart, it is necessary to show that there really has been a general break down in our schools before the decadence theory can be supported; and this cannot be done. Our schools have gone on as satisfactorily as usual, and therefore there should not be any general falling off. On the contrary, looking to the period of study, the result this year should have been much better than in other years. The usual time for the study of the Entrance Course is one year, and the time of Examination hitherto was December, but this year the time was brought up to April last, so that the boys who would have appeared in December, got four months' extra preparation. In other words, the time of study was extended from one academic year to 16 months, and the result should have been proportionately more satisfactory. Moreover, candidates for the Entrance are not permitted to appear without a certificate from the heads of the institutions in which they are taught. These heads represent principals of Colleges and head-masters of schools who hold a preliminary examination nearly, if not exactly, as stiff as the Entrance Examination, before they grant the certificates, stating that in their "opinion there is reasonable probability of the candidates passing the Entrance Examination." Now these heads are, in learning, honesty, probity and rectitude of purpose, generally speaking, not a whit inferior to the Entrance Examiners, and most of them bring to their task an amount of experience of the world and personal knowledge of the examinees which the Examiners cannot pretend to. And it would be absurd to think of an epidemic of moral turpitude which should make the heads of our colleges and schools so entirely forgetful of their duty as to grant improper certificates. No one outside the pale of the Education Department can for a moment tolerate any such idea.

The second theory about the variation of the standards of examination need not detain us for a moment. There has been no such variation made by the Senate, and it may therefore be at once rejected.

The third theory, that of erratic action of examiners is consequently what we are driven to per force. There is no getting out of it. The affectation for pedantry in a pedagogue is as inveterate as the yearning for new bonnets in an English sweet sixteen. It is impossible to select a body of school masters to serve as examiners, a good number of whom would not bring with them some perverse ingenuity for manufacturing grammatical puzzles, or some tags of knowledge which are utterly worthless for all purposes, except that of satisfying the vanity of those who get them up. And this disease, for it is nothing less, is the most patent cause of the erratic action of which the public complain. It is impossible to get a set of question papers on any subject from these worthies without being shocked by the most virulent manifestation of the disease. Not to go further back than April last, we find in one of the question papers founded on the rule which says "candidates are expected to be acquainted with the English as written in the present day in its simpler forms," a question about punctuation in a passage from Shakespere about which the commentators are not yet decided. When asked to explain how he came to set such a question, the Examiner, we are told, excused himself by saying he did not expect any boy to answer it, but he wanted to see how the best boys would grapple with it. Another worthy Examiner required poor Bengali youths to give the feminines of *John* and *Charles*, well knowing at the time that there was no feminine form of John or Charles in the English language. Other questions equally revolting may be easily cited, but we have no space for them. The instances we have adduced will suffice to show the kind of perversity of which we complain. And next to it is the carelessness with which the question papers are got up. At the last examination one of the Examiners so far forgot his duty that in framing his question he drew from a book which was not the text-book from which he was required to draw his questions. When he was taxed for this, he, it is said, excused himself in a very jaunty airy way by saying "oh, that question may be omitted, and the marks assigned to it may ratably spread over the other questions." It is worthy of note, however, that in assigning marks he forgot to make the omission.

Such irregularities happened frequently in other years, and it was to prevent their recurrence that the Syndicate established some four years ago the system of Moderators—of men of high standing and approved qualification who were to supervise the question papers, and eliminate all unsuitable and objectionable questions—but it has completely broken down. Had the two Moderators who supervised the question papers for the last Entrance Examination done their duty, questions like those we have cited above could never have passed current. It is an exceedingly unpleasant task to find fault with the conduct of the highest officers of the Education Department, and we would have gladly avoided it; but in the interest of the public we cannot, and the gentlemen concerned should blame themselves if what we say proves disagreeable to them. They are well-known to be fully equal to the work required of them, and if they have failed, it is solely because they have been deliberately neglectful of their duty. It might be said that they relied fully on the capacity of the Examiners and therefore did not examine the question papers very carefully. If so, and probably it is so, the charge of neglect of duty is by no means mitigated.

Another charge against the Examiners is the perfunctory discharge of their duty in numbering the answers. It is strongly suspected that at least some of the Examiners do not read all the answers carefully, but assign marks by roughly estimating the value of a few answers and drawing their inference therefrom. This is a serious charge to bring forward; but it is backed by many head-masters who urge that some of their best pupils have been plucked, and some very indifferent ones passed. If we are not misinformed there are several complaints of this kind now pending before the Syndicate, and it has been proved to be correct by the Syndicate themselves after carefully scrutinizing certain answer papers.

It is true that the task of examining the answer papers of the Entrance division is exceedingly irksome and tedious. In the four leading subjects of History, English, Mathematics and Sanskrit, each Examiner at the last examination had to examine about 1500 papers, and that within a limited time; but it is not more than what other Examiners have to do in other parts of the world, and the remuneration is as liberal as need be. Most of the Examiners get from Rs. 500 to 600 a month as the pay of their substantive posts, and during the vacation season, when they have no office work to do, they get from Rs. 800 to 1200, extra for the examination work. Indeed, the examination fee is looked upon as a valuable perquisite, and when once the writer of this note urged upon a former Director of Public Instruction to employ other than school masters as Examiners, to provide against favoritism and other complaints which were then very rife, he very naively said; "Oh, I can't deprive them of so valuable a source of profit." But profitable or otherwise, when people accept the duty they are bound to discharge it honestly and faithfully, and default cannot but call forth severe animadversion.

Nor is this animadversion to be confined to the Examiners; it must be shared by the Syndicate which, instead of facing the evil, have tried their utmost to protect the guilty by hushing up all unpleasant facts. This year the default of some of the Examiners has been fully proved; but the Syndicate, instead of punishing them have rewarded them by appointing them again, and lightening their labours without any diminution of their rate of fee. Last year there were 6 Examiners in English, and this year 10 have been appointed. In History the increase is from 5 to 9, in Mathematics from 5 to 7, and in Sanskrit from 4 to 7. The charge of careless marking is practically admitted by the creation of a new office in every branch—that of Head Examiner. His duty will be, we hear, to prepare the question papers and to act as overseer, testing the value of the marks given by the subordiate examiners by remarking from 10 to 25 per cent. of the answers. This arrangement will involve an additional expenditure of several thousand rupees; but it will not do any material good. One of the Head Examiners appointed, we notice, is the same person who at the last examination set a wrong question, and when taxed for it admitted that it was wrong, and how the public is to be satisfied that he will do better next time we cannot make out. The radical defect of the new scheme is that it lowers the dignity of the Examiners, by making them subordinates, and thereby drives away all honest independent people from undertaking the work of Examiners. The greatest object should be to invite the highest available talent from beyond the pale of the school teachers, and this is entirely lost. We shall have an influx of third and fourth rate men, and conscientious discharge of duty on their part cannot inspire the same confidence which the Examiners have hitherto done.

It is said that a scheme was proposed at the last Syndicate meeting to have the same set of papers examined by two Examiners, numbering independently of each other, and then to reconcile differences at a meeting of the two, absolutely irreconcilable differences of opinion being settled at a meeting of all the Examiners of the subject concerned. It would not have lowered the dignity of any one, nor left any door open for neglect or perfunctoriness. Each Examiner would have been driven by considerations of self-respect to read all the papers, and to mark them to the best of his judgment and discretion, and every one would have been satisfied to know that every thing had been done that could be done. Nor would the expense have been much greater than what the new arrangement will entail, and whatever the expense, it would have been much more legitimate than the present practise of charging high fees from the Entrance candidates, not only to provide for the deficits caused in other branches of the work of the University, but to contribute over 12,000 Rs. a year to the vested Fund. The plan, however, was too rigid, too strict, too antagonistic to personal considerations and free-will to meet with any approval, and we are not surprised, therefore, that it was summarily thrown out.

TAHSILDARSHIPS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE recent selections of a few graduates for Deputy Collectorships in these provinces had naturally raised the hope that the eminent and accomplished man of letters who now rules over the United Provinces would signalize his administration by making permanent arrangements for recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service from among well-educated young men. That hope had no doubt received a rude shock last year when the North West Secretariat issued a circular to Divisional Commissioners on the subject of the nomination and appointment of Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors. The circular, after stating that the Lieutenant-Governor had under his consideration a scheme for modifying the present method of appointing Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors, went on to say:—"Whatever the precise rules finally approved may be, they will involve the exclusion from the annual departmental examination of all persons not actually holding appointments, either permanent or temporary, in the Department for posts in which they desire to qualify by passing the examination. I am therefore to request that you will inform all intending candidates that only those of the class above indicated, who are required to appear and qualify under existing rules, will be permitted to present themselves at the ensuing examination. No volunteer candidates will be admitted to the examination, and no applications should now be forwarded to the Government for special authority to appear." We were, however, still unwilling to believe that the hopes created by Sir Alfred Lyall's utterances at the Canning College and by certain recent appointments to Deputy Collectorships.

could be doomed to final disappointment. We persuaded ourselves that when His Honor looked carefully into the subject which was then under his consideration, he would see the wisdom of adopting such a method of appointing Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors, as would have the effect of raising the tone and improving the efficiency of the Subordinate Executive Service in these provinces,and at the same time creating a demand for high education.

But we have been grievously disappointed. The new rules regarding the nomination and appointment of Tahsildars in the United Provinces published in a recent issue of the local *government Gazette* have dealt a death-blow to our hopes. We sincerely wish for the sake of Sir Alfred Lyall's reputation that these rules had never issued from the North West Secretariat. The new rules lay down that probationary and officiating Tahsildars now in office will be confirmed in accordance with the rules of 1879; and that officiating Tahsildars who, on the 1st October, 1885, shall have held officiating appointments for not less than six months, shall be deemed selected nominees and placed on the register in order of seniority, and they shall have priority over nominees selected under the rules just published. At the beginning of every calender year, the Board of Revenue, each Commissioner of a Division, and each District Officer may nominate one person for the office of Tahsildar and the Government reserve to itself a general power to nominate in special cases. The nominees of District Officers must be ordinarily Naib-Tahsildars or officers serving in the district and where no official of this description is found the District Officers may nominate any other person who has passed an examination not inferior to the middle-class Anglo-Vernacular departmental examination. The local Government, the Board of Revenue and the Commissioners may nominate any persons possessing the educational qualification just mentioned. A standing Committee will each year select, from among the nominees, so many of them as it may determine to be required to fill vacancies likely to occur among Tahsildars during the year for which nominations are submitted. The nominees who are so selected will be arranged by the Committee in the order of their claims and fitness for the office of Tahsildar, and their names will be entered in a register kept by the Board of Revenue. Nominees whose names are entered in that register will ordinarily be entitled to be appointed, in the order in which their names stand, to be in the first instance officiating, and then permanent, Tahsildars. Rejected candidates shall be classified by the Committee into (a) those deemed unfit and finally rejected; (b) those in excess of the estimated vacancies, but who may be again nominated in a subsequent year. No candidate classed under (a) shall be again ordinarily nominated. Under special circumstances, a nominee other than the nominee whose name stands first in order, may be appointed to a temporary vacancy.

The new rules will come into force from the next year and will apply to the whole of the United Provinces, except the Kumaon Division. We need hardly say that under the operation of these rules the coveted posts of Tahsildar in the United Provinces will continue to be the monopoly of uneducated and dishonest men of the *amla* classes as at present. On previous occasions Sir Alfred Lyall had shown himself fully alive to the importance of requiring reasonable high educational qualifications in candidates for offices of responsibility and trust under Government. In his masterly despatch of July 19, 1882, to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Agra College, he remarked:—"The education which is afforded by the Government High School and similar institutions is not of a high standard; and youths whose education has stopped short at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University are hardly fitted by their school training or by the general knowledge required at school for nomination to the Native Civil Service, for appointment to Deputy Collectorships and Treasury officerships, to the higher offices in the Educational Department, and for the acquisition of such technical instruction in law, medicine or engineering as will enable them to compete for employment in the higher grades of these professions. For appointments to minor ministerial offices under this Government a general educational test is at present insisted upon; and the education provided in Middle Class and High Schools amply provides the means of meeting the test required. *For the higher offices an educational test is equally needed though not yet prescribed, except for the Roorkee College, where it is fixed very high for entrance.*" The italics are ours. It will be seen from this extract that three years ago, when earnestly pleading with the Supreme Government for the retention of the Agra College, Sir Alfred Lyall considered an educational test superior to even the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University necessary for the higher offices in the public service. He thought the middle class anglo-vernacular departmental examination was sufficient only for the minor ministerial offices in which category Tahsildarships cannot certainly be placed. In his Lucknow speech of which mention has been made, Sir Alfred Lyall expressed his desire that the young men who distinguish themselves at College should follow up their school success in Government service. If His Honor was sincere in this desire he should have at once put an end to the disgraceful state of things under which all coveted posts in the public service were monopolized by men of the *amla* class. We do not want this to be done for the sake of our graduates. We maintain that the public interests imperatively demand that men of good education and good character should be appointed to the higher offices under Government in preference to uneducated and dishonest men. At present almost all the Tahsildarships in the United Provinces are held by men who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years, and become adepts in bribery and extortion. And the new rules framed by Sir Alfred Lyall's Government regarding the nomination and appointment of Tahsildars will perpetuate this deplorable condition of affairs. To expect honesty in men of the *amla* class is to expect what is very rare. In regard to this, an eminent Indian official wrote nearly half a century ago :—"A rascal who has spent his life in extortion will certainly not become suddenly an honest man because his salary has been raised." This is just as true now as when it was written, and will remain so until human nature is radically altered. "It is a patent fact," wrote the *Pioneer* about two and a half years ago, "that nine-tenths of our graduates with a couple of months' experience would make better Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners than nine-tenths of the uneducated men who now almost monopolise all these appointments—better not only because they are better men, but because their education has taught them that honesty is the best policy, and because they are more honest as well as more capable." This common-sense view of the case we commend to Sir Alfred Lyall's careful attentive consideration.

TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AN ABLE and thoughtful paper on this subject, written by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik of Bombay, was read by Mr. Martin Wood at a meeting recently held at Exeter Hall under the auspices of the East India Association. The question discussed in Mr. Yajnik's paper is one of great practical importance. It deeply concerns the interests of the agricultural classes in those parts of India where the land revenue demand is subject to periodical revision. There can be no manner of doubt that if improvements effected by the peasantry are made the ground for imposing additional burdens on them, such improvements will never be made to any large extent. It is notorious that the taxation of improvements or the fear of such taxation has so far stood in the way of applications to Government for loans under the Land Improvement Act on an extensive scale. And it is needless to say that so long as the present state of things remains it will operate as a serious check on agricultural improvements of all kinds.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashakar Yajnik, who is intimately acquainted with the condition of the rural tracts of Bombay, points out that public confidence in the Western Presidency has been greatly shaken by the notorious taxation of improvements in part settlements. It is true that neither the Bombay Government nor its revenue officers made any claim to tax the results of the cultivators' outlay; and that the Act of 1865, which first consolidated and formulated the Bombay land revenue system, expressly disclaimed any intention of including in the estimates on which assessments of agricultural products were based, any of the return from, or increased value of, the land that might arise from the ryot's capital outlay. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which, if literally carried out in course of revision of settlement operations, could not fail to affect seriously the cause of agricultural improvements. Although under that Code no assessment can be levied with respect to improvements made during the currency of a settlement, yet proviso (b) of section 107 gives power to settlement officers to take such improvements into consideration at the time of the revision. That means, as the *Bombay Gazette* has pertinently observed, that settlement officers would be perfectly justified in including improvements if they were so minded. So long as this provision exists in the Bombay Land Revenue Code it would be idle to hope that agriculturists would invest much money in land improvement. We need hardly say that the most ordinary form of land improvement known to the cultivators in the Bombay Presidency is the sinking of wells. But the fear that wells would be taxed at the next revision of the assessment naturally makes the ryot unwilling to embark any capital in such works. We admit that the Bombay Government has always recognized the necessity of encouraging the construction of wells by offering to exempt them from assessment. Sir Barrow Ellis, one of the ablest and most experienced revenue officers in Bombay, distinctly declared, in 1865, from his place in the local Legislative Council, that the taxation of wells not constructed by the State is a deviation from the broad principles of the revenue system of the presidency. "All wells built hereafter by individuals," he said, "will be free from taxation." Sir Barrow's declaration was embodied in section 30 of Bombay Act I of 1865, and in the following year the Local Government wrote: "There can be no greater inducement to the digging of wells than the exemption of all wells from assessment." But, strange to say, since the enactment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the cultivators in the Presidency have grown more suspicious than ever of the real intentions of Government. The Resolution passed by Sir James Fergusson in 1881 gives power to the Local Government to declare how they interpret proviso (c) of section 107 of the Code and to note "that it will not be held to apply to any particular class of improvements." It will thus be seen that the Bombay Government has devised an excellent plan for neutralizing the declaration which Sir Barrow Ellis made in 1865.

The Famine Commission have clearly shown in their report that departmental orders and rates on the subject of the assessment of agricultural improvements are liable to retraction and change of view, and that the course best calculated to remove all doubts and anxieties of the ryots in the matter is to come to a precise and permanent understanding and ratify that understanding by law. We had hoped that the Government of Lord Ripon would have given effect to the views of the Commission; but the hope was grievously disappointed. It is true that the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 was the first serious attempt made by the Government of India to grapple with an important and complex problem—namely, how to effectually encourage agricultural improvements in India without parting with the right of the State to share in the value of such improvements. But the attempt has proved a failure. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik is quite right in thinking that it is not likely that much private capital will be embarked in improvements under the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883. Section 11 of the Bill, as it originally stood, had exempted from assessment all improvements made by the cultivators with their own or bor-

rowed capital. But this excellent provision was objected to by some of the Anglo-Indian members of the Legislative Council on the ground that its effect would be to cause a loss of revenue to the State in cases where improvements could be made with small capital and little labour, as, for instance, in the case of reclamation of waste land. In the course of the first debate on the Bill Lord Ripon said: "I think that if a tenant, by his own exertion, and the expenditure of his own capital, adds to the letting value of any land, I ought, if he leaves his farm, to compensate him for the additional letting value of the land of which I am about to take possession. I think that is a perfectly sound and just principle with respect to land under full cultivation, because although it is, I know, said that there are two factors in the results of all improvements; namely, the expenditure of the tenant's capital and labour, and the inherent qualities of the soil, in the case of cultivated land, this second factor should not, as it seems to me, be regarded as constituting an appreciable element in the calculation of the value of a tenant's improvements. The right to enjoy the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising from his improvements may, therefore, be treated as resulting only from his expenditure of capital or labour, and may fairly be taken as the measure of the compensation which should be given to him in respect of such improvements when he quits the land." There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of this doctrine. It is theoretically perfect; but the great thing is to observe it in practice. Painful experience has taught us that under British rule practice does not always coincide with the theory. Lord Ripon failed to give effect to the wise suggestion made by the Famine Commission, even though his Lordship knew very well that the Government of Bombay had devised many ingenious plans for neutralizing the intentions of the supreme Government in the matter. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankur Yajnik, in conclusion, expressed it as his opinion that as long as all suggestions for a permanent settlement were pooh-poohed so long the cultivators would withhold their confidence and their capital. This must be the opinion of every sensible man who studies these questions in an unbiased spirit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE TIMES announces that Sir Frederick Roberts has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, and that Sir Donald Stewart becomes a member of Council of the Secretary of State for India.

WE REGRET to hear that Sir Richard Garth is still ailing, on account of which he has removed to Darjeeling for a change. Since his removal to Darjeeling, he has, however, we are glad to learn, greatly improved.

IT HAS been notified that the next general election of Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act will be held on the 15th of December next. Who knows that this will not be the last election under the Act, but we hope not. Common sense and Justice will yet get the better of zid, and the municipal barque may yet be allowed to float unmolested.

IT WILL BE SEEN from the amended advertisement, (which appears in another column), of the Calcutta Port Trust, regarding 'Guaranteed Debenture Loan, 1885,' that the time for receiving tenders has been extended from 12th August to 16th September.

WE ARE glad to notice the new departure of the *Indian Jurist* in its Portrait Gallery with memoirs of legal and other celebreties. In the specimen copy of the journal we have received there is an excellent likeness of the new Secretary of State, with a well-written memoir. Both the portrait and the memoir are welcome at this time. We hope sufficient encouragement will be given to the enterprising publishers to continue in their laudable endeavour to supply the Indian public with such portraits of eminent men. The venture ought to command success. Only we cannot perceive the propriety of putting into a law journal the portrait of a non-lawyer. The field should be limited to the profession.

THE Calcutta Corporators had on Thursday last a deal of crimination and recrimination on the rather hackneyed theme of "And Brutus is an honorable man." Those who felt the most scandalised on the occasion should indent for a supply of the lantern of Diogenes.

THE GOOD people of Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, have started a Widow and Orphan Relief Fund and are doing useful work. Their efforts are meant to supplement the Work of the District Charitable Society which does not always meet the requirements of poor Hindu families. With the limited means at their disposal the Committee have necessarily to restrict their operations in the neighbourhood, but they propose to extend them as their means allow. An appeal has been made to the public for aid in this laudable work, and we trust that the appeal will be heartily responded to.

THE BOMBAY Government has appointed a Commission on the strike of the Toddy sellers at Bombay and on the grievances of the liquor-sellers generally. This was very much needed, and could not well be avoided; but on the face of it the Commission appears to be a sham, which might have been easily prevented, if fair open enquiry was all that was wanted. The Commission is to consist of Mr. J. H. Grant, President, Sir Frank H. Souter, and Mr. Sorabjee Shahpurji Bengali—two officials and one independent native. We have the highest confidence in the wisdom, prudence and rectitude of Mr. Bengali, and nothing to say against the officials—they may be all good men and true; but we cannot help remarking that the position of the native member is that of a cypher, and by no means pleasant. The *Indian Spectator* feels sorely vexed with this sham. It says:

"Now, we have nothing to say against the Commission itself, though practically it is an *official* body. But why confine it to three persons, two of whom are European officials, with two votes for the President? The Excise Commission for Bengal had, we believe, three times as many members. Why mock Bombay with a toy Commission? We should like to have citizens like Messrs. Mandlik and Macaulay, or Messrs. Forbes Adam and Nowrozji Furdoonji, or Messrs. Geary and Dadabhai Naoroji, invited to co-operate. A score of other likely names could be given. Let it be a representative Commission that might inspire confidence all round. The public has been convinced that the Abkari Department is bent upon ruining the toddy trade, and upon making Mowra the means of an ever-increasing revenue. All notions of justice and morality, and even of common decency, are cast to the wind under this one mania to raise the revenue. What, for instance, could be more horrible than that a patawalla on Rs. 7 a month might stop any respectable man in the streets and examine him to see if he carried a pint of liquor, or a bit of opium, *bhang* or *ganja*? What could be more atrocious than that an Abkari Sub-inspector on Rs. 15 a month might enter any house, day or night, on mere suspicion of the owner having one of these things in his possession? The working of the Abkari laws is really in some respects a disgrace to a civilized Government. In the mofussil it has worked havoc for the last three years. A strong check ought to be imposed upon the underlings of the department, and the officials ought to be told once for all that the British Government does not exist merely for extorting money from its subjects. A good deal depends upon the report of the Abkary Commission. Are the Commissioners at all to visit mofussil towns?

A SECOND Commission of four European and three native members has been appointed to report on the action of the Forest laws on cultivators in the Tanna District. Serious complaints have been rife for sometime regarding the distress caused by the forest officers and their operations to poor agriculturists and aboriginal people, and the Commission is to help them out of their difficulties. It would have been well had the field of enquiry been made wider. There are other places in the Bombay Presidency where the light of a public enquiry would not be thrown away.

THE MAHDI seems to be at last really dead, and he has died without accomplishing the work which belongs to his mission. The latest telegram from Wady Halfa announces that one Khalif Abdulla has assumed control of the hosts of the Mahdi. With fair energy and strong fanaticism in his followers he may well hold on for a long time. His capacity, however, will soon be put to the test if an energetic attempt be made, as announced by the Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kassala.

IN THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, which came to a close on Wednesday last, no less than five murder cases were tried, only one of which has terminated in the extreme penalty of the law being passed upon the accused. The condemned prisoner, Tincowri Pal, is a mere boy of 18 years, and has been convicted of the murder of a woman of the town in College Street. He is the son of a well-known Medical man of Calcutta, who holds a high position in society and is respected by all who know him. Public sympathy for grief of the old father is very much enhanced by the tragic circumstances with which the case is surrounded. The unfortunate boy has a young wife who lately gave birth to a son, and she herself is the only child of a wealthy father. It is no wonder that the sufferings of the old father and the young wife and the extreme youth of the prisoner have deeply moved public sympathy, and have created a good deal of sensation in the native community. In returning their verdict the jury by a majority strongly recommended for mercy on the ground of the prisoner's youth; and with regard to the recommendation the learned judge, in passing sentence, said that he would direct that it should be forwarded to the proper authorities. Efforts are being made, we understand, to move His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and we earnestly hope that these efforts will be attended with success. The law empowers His Honor to commute the capital sentence into one of transportation or imprisonment in certain cases, and the present is one of those cases in which the power may be most fittingly exercised. We do hope that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and to the public sympathy which has been justly awakened, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be induced to exercise the merciful prerogative with which the law invests him to meet contingencies like these, and save the life of this unfortunate young man.

THE RECUSANTS of the Calcutta Corporation are evidently regaining their scattered wits and are awakening to a proper sense of duty, as is illustrated in the rapid construction of bathing platforms, default in which matter, among others, it will be remembered, gave rise to so much righteous indignation in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains as many as eight declarations announcing the taking up of land by the Municipality for the purpose of constructing these platforms. The sites chosen are pretty well distributed all over the town. They are to be erected in the following localities:—Raja Nobo Kissen's Street, Grey Street, Upper Chitpore Road, Simla Street, Old Baitackhana Bazar Road, Arpooly Lane and Free School Street.

OUR CORPORATION must clearly be in a bad way when it has not credit enough in the market to command a tender for the full amount of the loan that it lately advertised for. The tenders for the loan of twenty five lacs at five per cent. amounted to the magnificent sum of two lacs and a half. The late falls in the value of the Government securities which some capitalists are inclined to think as safer and in the long run more profitable investments than Municipal Debentures, will to a great extent account for this most untoward result. Most of the available money having found its way through the channel of Government securities at a large discount, there is literally no money left in the market for these Municipal loans, and there will be much less money forth-

coming for the new Port Trust Loan. The Municipal Commissioners as well as the Port Commissioners will be left to shift for themselves as best as they can, and would do well to try their chances betimes in the English market where there is said to be a literal glut. This would not only give them the chance of securing the full amount needed, but at a considerable advantage, namely at a lower rate of interest and at a larger premium. But the advantages which could have been secured a year earlier when the market was still more favourable cannot be secured now, and the difficulties will considerably augment as time elapses. The last mail brings us news that the New South Wales Government is about to issue in London a new loan of five and half millions bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. and a half. With these and other growing demands on the London market the apparent glut may disappear ere long and give place to a scarcity. Since writing the above, we have been informed that the Bank of Bengal has taken up the whole of the unallotted balance of the new Municipal loan. So there will be no necessity for going to the London market now.

WE MOURN to have to announce the death of Raja Satyananda Ghosal Bahadur, which event took place on the 25th *ultimo*. He was born in 1833, and went through the usual course of education in the late Hindu College. In early life he was engaged for several years in the management of his extensive family estates at Backergunge. This training gave him a thorough insight into the working of Bengal Zemindaris. The Bhukailas family has always held a leading position in Calcutta Society, and Raja Satyacharan Ghosal, as the head of that family, was for years held in high respect, both by the native and the European Community of Calcutta. On the death of Raja Satyacharan Ghosal, Satyanand, as the eldest son, was offered by Government the succession to the Rajaship, but actuated by the high respect in which he held his uncle Satyasaran Ghosal and the spirit of Hindu undivided joint family system, which was strictly maintained in the Ghosal house, he declined the offer, and requested Government to confer the title on his uncle. This act of self-denial indicative of the true nobility of his character greatly endeared Satyanand to the native community, and by his subsequent career he fully retained the good will of his countrymen. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and took an active part in the discharge of the municipal duties which were then conducted by the Justices. He took an equally active part in the municipal duties of the Suburban Corporation. As an Honorary Magistrate of the Suburbs, he regularly attended the bench sittings of the Alipore Magistracy. He also held the office of a Presidency Magistrate. On the death of his uncle, Raja Satyasaran Ghosal, the family Rajaship was conferred on him, and soon after he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. As a leader of native society, he was all along intimately connected with the British Indian Association, and for several years held in it the office of a Vice-President. On two or three occasions he was also elected Vice-President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. In all these different capacities he acquitted himself with great credit. An accomplished gentleman, of refined manners, vast experience, thorough sympathy for his countrymen, and active and energetic habits, he endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and we deplore the loss which the native community has sustained by his death.

CHOLERA of a virulent type has been raging at Puri. The press of pilgrims, this year, on the occasion of the *Rathajatra*, was very great, and the sanitary arrangements, it is said, were inadequate. During the week ending 11th July last, the death-rate was 169.9 per thousand. This information is from the official returns. Returned pilgrims say that Puri this year, was death's abode, and that shrieks and groans and wailings were oftener heard than prayers of devotion. Those who did not die in Puri, died on the road. The picture we get of the intense suffering of the unfortunate men is horrifying, and we cannot understand how the authorities could permit such an enormous influx of pilgrims without making proper arrangements for their safety. The steamers that carried the pilgrims were so crowded that there was hardly space for sitting. Life was crushed out of half the men before they reached their destination. Who is to blame for all this? Of course it will be made out that the people have fallen victims to their blind devotion, and if there is any fault at all, the people must be blamed, and not the guardians of public health.

THE MORAL atmosphere of London has been very violently agitated by an untoward event—the veil has been withdrawn from a disgustingly filthy cancer, which is eating up the vitals of society. The Ultra Radical *Pall Mall Gazette*, lately published a peculiarly graphic report under the significant heading—"The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," and made disclosures in it about matters "abominable, unutterable, and worse than fables yet have feigned or been conceived," and it has burst like a dynamite torpedo amidst society. The rich feel scandalized beyond measure, and that potent garment of modern civilization, the mantle of hypocrisy, has been most brutally torn asunder. The most curious part of this commotion is that the public feeling is all roused, not against the culprits who have given rise to, and kept thriving, the vile, loathsome disease, but against the paper which has been bold enough to bring it to public notice, and to demand immediate remedy. The *Pall Mall* has been ostracised; its office was besieged for three hours until police protection could be obtained from Scotland Yard; its sale is stopped at the Railway book-stalls; its news boys are pounced upon in the streets: it was denounced in the House of Commons; a police prosecution for obscene publications is threatened; and the whole press of London, with a few honorable exceptions, has raised the cry of "down with the offending paper." And if the Church has not lent its powerful voice to swell the chorus, it keeps on the whole discreetly silent. No attempt whatever has been made to contradict the statements of the *Gazette*, or to deny their truth. Oh dear, no, the right of the rich to prey on the daughter of the poor seems to be taken for granted—as legal as the now forgotten but once prevalent *jus primæ noctis*. But the sense of propriety and prudery is sorely scandalized at having the veil removed from the foul blot. No wonder the *Pall Mall Budget* cuttingly remarks: "If Chivalry is extinct and Christanity is effete, there is still another great enthusiasm to which we may with confidence appeal. The future belongs to the combined forces of Democracy and Socialism, which when united are irresistable. Divided on many points, they will combine in protesting against the continued immolation of the daughters of the people as sacrifices to the vices of the rich." In India the press has kept discreetly silent. "Hush Hush" is the watchword every where, except with that redoubtable freelance the *Statesman*, which has published some eight columns of extracts to give its readers an idea of what the matter is. We must not, however, dwell longer on this topic, or the goody-goodies of Calcutta will hurl on our devoted head the charge of fomenting race antagonism. Oh Pecksniff! Pecksniff! what an undying legacy hast thou left to the world!

THE ENGLISHMAN points out that the charges for Press telegrams in this country are excessive. "In England, the press has the privilege of sending 75 words for a shilling before 6 P. M., and 100 words for that sum after the hour named. In India the charge for 100 words, at urgent rates, is over six rupees." In these days of cheap journalism it is very hard for most of our contemporaries to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the Telegraph, on account of its prohibitory rates, and the consequence is that the public suffers in not being supplied with correct news as early as possible. False news is circulated from mouth to mouth, and the injury done to the public often becomes irreparable. We hope the telegraph charges will be reduced in the interest of Indian journalism and the good Government of the country. Much Dissatisfaction exists in England, we hear, at the virtual abandonment of the Sixpenny Telegram Bill, and an effort will be made, we understand, to get the Government to reconsider their decision. Could not Lord Dufferin signalize his reign by giving us somethin like it?

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications:

1. On the Theory of Morals by Babu J. N. Ghose.
2. The Fourth Annual Report of the Suburban Rate-payers' Association for 1884-85.
3. The Indian Railways constructed and in Progress on 31st March 1885.
4. Report on the Trade and Navigation of British Burmah for 1884-85.
5. The Civil Justice Report of British Burmah for 1884.
6. Sadrisa Bidhana Tatva, an Inductive Exposition of the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy.
7. Bharati for Sraban 1292, B. E.
8. Indian Meteorological memoirs by Henry F. Blanford, F.R.S., vol. II Part IV.
9. Report of the Ajmere-Marwara District's for 1883-84.
10. Review of the Management of Estates in the Court of Wards, in Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1884.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Sunders, C. B., late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent, London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R O Croft author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—29th *July*, 1885.

General.—24th July.—Baboo Grindro Nath Mitra, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hazaribaugh, is allowed leave for fifteen days, in extension of leave granted him under order of 18th May.

Mr L P Shirres, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge is vested with the powers of a Collr in that dist.

Mr H Holmwood, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collr in that dist.

Capt E G Williams, of the Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave for twelve months in India, on pte affairs, from 1st June.

28th July—Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is transfd to Tipperah, and is apptd to have charge of the Brahmunberiah sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Chundi Churn Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is transfd to Hooghly and is apptd to have charge of the Jehanabad sub-divn of that dist.

Moulvie Majibar Rahmen, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr, is apptd to act temply as a Special Dy Collr for employment on Butwara work, in the dist of Patna, vice Baboo Raghu Nath Sahai, from date he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Gunga Naian Roy, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for two months, in extension of leave granted him under order of 15th June.

Mr F E Pargiter, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs and Commr of the Sunderbuns, is allowed leave for three months, from 1st Augt next, or subsequent date.

Mr G Toynbee, Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, from 19th Augt.

Mr L Hare, Offg Magte and Collr, Jessore, is apptd to act as Magte and Collr of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G Toynbee.

Mr N J Newbery, Magte and Collr, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from 13th Augt.

Mr S S Jones, Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Sonthal-Pergunnahs, is apptd to act as Magte and Collr of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H J Newbery.

Mr H Savage is apptd to act, until further orders in the first grade of Jt Magtes and Collr, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Mymensingh from 14th July, the date he was relieved of his apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of that dist.

Mr H Savage, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensingh, is apptd to act as Magte and Collr of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E Wyer.

Mr H B Beames, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transfd to Bhagulpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist from date he joined the latter dist.

Baboo Rojoni Nath Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Madripore, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collr in that dist.

Police—28th July—Mr A V Knyvett, Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, is appointed to be dist Superintendent of Police Jalpigooree, from date he joined his apptmt.

The services of Mr F A Fullerton, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Registration—27th July—Baboo Satya Nidhi Ghosal Rural Sub-Regtr of Sonamukhi, in the dist of Bankoora, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Sahebgunge, in the dist of Burdwan, vice Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, decd.

Rai Nobo Kristo Ghose, Bahadoor, Rural Sub-Regtr of Kassipore, in the dist of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Sonamukhi, in the dist of Bankoora, vice Baboo Satya Nidhi Ghosal, transfd.

Syed Mahomed Hossein is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr Magoorah, in the dist of Jessore, vice Baboo Kally Prosunno Dey, resigned.

Education—25th July—Mr C W R Tepper, Professor in the Presy College, is apptd to act as a Professor in the Dacca College, vice Mr S C Hill, on deputation.

Jails—22nd July—Mr W B Christie, Exe Engr of the Hazribaugh Divn, is apptd to be a member of the Commee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Hazaribaug, vice Mr C A S Bedford, transfd.

Port Trust.—28th July,—Mr W Duff Bruce, Vice chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Ports of calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and thirteen days, from 3rd August.

Customs.—28th July,—Mr J A P Sneyd, Offg Supdt of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr W P Vanspall is appd to act as Supdt of customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, during the absence on leave, of Mr J A P Sneyd.

Medical—24th July—Surg J B Gibbons, Readt Physician Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, acted in addn to his own duties, as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, and as Medical Inspr of Immigrants, from 27th June to 5th July.

28th July—Surg F S Peak is apptd to act as Civil Surg of Midnapore, during the absence on furlough of Surg A Tomes from date on which he joined his appmt.

Vaccination—27th July—Asst Surg Narendra Nath Gupta, Dy Supdt of Vaccination, Darjeeling circle, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from date as he may avail himself of it.

28th July—Asst Surg Kali Prosunno Ghosal, Dy Sanitary commr and Supdt of Vaccination, Sonthal Pergunnahs circle, is allowed furlough for two years from date of relief.

Asst Surg Kasi Nath Ghose is apptd to act as Dy Sanitrry commr and Supdt of Vaccination, Sonthal Pergunnahs circle, during the absence, on furlough, of Asst Surg Kally Prosunno Goshal.

Road Cess—21st July—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the branch Road commee of Nelphamari, in the dist of Rungpore:—

Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar, Baboo Jadunath Chuckerbatty, Baboo Biraj Mohun Chowdhury, and Baboo Chundy Prosunno Roy.

27th July—Mr A Rattray, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Darjeeling Dist Road Commee, vice Mr F B Taylor, Asst Magte, on furlough.

Dr J Hill is apptd to be a member of the Champaran Dist Road commee.

Notifn—Moulvie Abdul Khair, Mahomed Abdus Sobhan, Offg Dy Magtes and Dy Collrs, Shahabad, passed in Bengali by the higher standard the deptl exam of Asst Magtes and others held in May 1885.

Judicial Department—27th June—Babor Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Extra Sub-Judge of Shahabad, is promoted temply to the third grade of Sub-Judges, vice Baboo Uma Churn Dutta, decd.

Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee is also apptd to be Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Pubna, but will continue to act in his present apptmt.

Baboo Nilmoni Das, Offg Sub Judge of Pubna, will continue to act in that apptmt, during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee.

Baboo Gopi Mohun Mookerjee, Tempy Munsif of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Uma Churn Dutt, decd.

Baboo Upendro Nath Bose, Tempy Munsif of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Gopi Mohun Mookerjee.

Baboo Bhubun Mohun Gangooly, Tempy Munsif of the third grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Upendro Nath Bose.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Ghose, Tempy Munsif of the fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Baboo Bhubun Mohun Gangooly.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee, Munsif of Hajipore, Tirhoot, is promoted temply to be a Munsif of the first grade, vice Baboo Gopi Mohun Mookerjee.

Baboo Kedar Nath Roy, Munsif of Howrah, is promoted temply to be a Munsif of the second grade, vice Baboo Upendro Nath Bose.

Baboo Surja Narain Dass, Munsif of Barrisal, Backergunge is promoted temply to be a Munsif of the third grade, vice Baboo Bhubun Mohun Gangooly.

22nd July—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra, Bahadoor, L L D C I E, of his appmt of Hony Prsy Magte for the town of calcutta.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Superintendent for the management of Perghunnah Baharbund &c. the well known Zemindary of Moha Ranee Surnomoyee, M.I.O.C.I. of Kassimbazar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to rise to Rs. 175. Substantial Security for Rs. 10,000 would be required. Thorough knowledge of Zemindary affairs and a fair knowledge of English are indispensable. Applications with copies of testimonials would be received at the Kasseimbazar Rajbaree or by the undesigned till the 31st August next.

Berhampore, The 26th July, 1885. } BIOKUNT NATH SEN, *Legal Adviser to Her Highness Maha Ranee Surnomoyee M.I.O.C.I.*

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and are sold here at the following low rates. Early applications solicited.

42 distiinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkoles, Peas, Beans, &c, &c, with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of Ditto. Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 distinct sorts of all double and rare flower, seeds in original packets with portraits and printed instructions for sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

12 sorts of ditto ditto chosen from 50 sorts and packed in our office carefully and neatly, at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including the Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Re. 1 per packet.

20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Trees, Shrubs, Creepers &c &c., together with Sal, Peal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

6 kinds of American cattle grass seeds, such as Lucerne, Clover, Sanfoin, Trefoil, Lawn and Guinea grass, at Re. 1 per packet, or annas 4 per paper.

Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at Rs 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Osage orange or durable ornamental hedge seed at Re. 1 per tola. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Big-headed Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.

Very superior American Cauliflower Seed such as Early Asiatic Algiers and Paris, at Re. 1-8 per tola, Lucknow Khurmooz Seed at annas 12 per tola. Largest Begoon seed from Jara at annas 12 per tola. Largest Moolla seed from Jara at annas 8 per tola.

Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Mention clearly whether seed or plant price list required. Plants are despatched every where with safety.

Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Horti and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.

"Krishi Tatwa" pictorial—3 Vols. each Rs. 2 per copy or Rs. 5 for three copies if taken at the same time.

"Drabyagoon Tatwa," a nice book for all houses. Edited by the best Kabirajes, at Re. 1-2 a copy.

NETTO GOPAL CAHTTERJEA,
Proprietor.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY, CALCUTTA. *June* 1885.

NOTI FICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suits No., 175 and 306 of 1884 in the 1st of which Haridass Neogy is the plaintiff and Bhobun Mohun Neogy is the defendant and in the 2nd of which Sreemutty Annapurna Dasi is the plaintiff and Bhoobun Mohun Neogy and others are defendants and dated 30th March 1885, by the Receiver appointed in the first of the abovementioned suits in the Registrar's saleroom at the said Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of August next, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon the undermentioned properties or a sufficient portion thereof in such lots as the said Receiver may think proper for the satisfaction of the 2 several Decrees referred to in the above order.

1.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all those stables and coach-houses with the continuation of the brick wall thereof upto Callypersaud Chuckerbutty's Street, together with parcel of land thereunto belonging, measuring about two cattahs situate at and numbered 2 Baug Bazar Street in Calcutta, and bounded on the north by Baug Bazar Street, on the west by the tenanted land late the property of Shibnarain Ghose and now of Sreemutty Thirthoomoney Dassee and others, on the south partly by the land of Sreemutty Thirthomoney Dassee and partly by Callypersaud Chuckerbutty's Street to the extent of the breadth of the said wall and on the east by the private passage joining Baug Bazar Street and Callypersaud Chuckerbutty's Street.

2.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that zemindary called Girdo Mankuram, Pergunnah Bozorgo Amedpore, registered in the Collector's Towjee as formerly No. 1675 and at present No. 1673 situate in the District of Bakergunge, Sub-district of Patwakhally and Shahebgunge and Thannah Khulseekhalee, Mirzagunge, Anguria and Goolshakhalee, paying to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 14,761-5-4 and which Zamindary consists of 4 Dhees namely Dhee Girdo Kristokhally comprising seven mouzahs, Dhee Girdo Monkuram comprising nine mowzahs, Dhee Joar Soakally comprising five mowzahs and Dhee Awooleapore containing seven mowzahs together with all putnees Howalahs Talooks and Churs appurtenant thereto,

3.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Zemindary Chur Mokum registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 4699 or 1593, situate lying and being in Pergunnah Bozorgo Amedpore aforesaid in the district or Zillah Bakergunge, Sub-district Patuakhalee, Thannah Mirzagunge, paying to Government an annual revenue of Rupees 60-8-4.

4.—All that like undivided one-fourth share in all that zemindary Chur Awooleapore registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 1406 or 9 situate in Pergunnah Bozargo Amedpore aforesaid in the the district or Zillah Bakergunge, Sub-district Guzerkhalee, Thannah Goolsakhalee, paying to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 196-12-2.

5.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that zemindary Chur Monkuram registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 5189 situate at Pergunnah Bozorgo Amedpore aforesaid, in the district or Zillah Backergunge, Sub-district Patuakhalee, Thannah Mirzagunge, paying to the Government an annual revenue of Rs. 25-4.

6.—All that undivided one-fourth share in all that Talook Haut Dhulkissore Thapalbatty registered in Collector's Towjee as No. 12, situate lying and being in Pergunnah Bozorgo Amedpore, in the District of Backergunge, Sub-district Shahebgunge, Thannah Angooria, paying to Government an annual revenue of Rupees 6-14-6 together with the brick-built Bassabattee and land lately purchased situate in the Sudder Station of zillah Backergunge Thannah and registration District of Backergunge.

7.—All that undivided one-fourth part or share in all that five annas two gundas and two Krantees share of and in all that Zemindary or Talook Dhee Dhoobra Registered in the Collector's Towjee as No. 167-2 and 167 5 situate in Pergunnah Panjuoor in the District of Nuddea, Sub-District Ranaghat and Chuckdaha, Thannah Chuckdaha and Ranaghat, paying to Government an annual revenue Road-cess and Police Tax of Rs. 1149 15 together with an undivided further ¼ part or share of the above property (which is not included in the mortgage in favour of the said Adhudro Bhusan Chatterji.

A.—All that two storied brick-built house and land measuring about 2 cattahs and 4 chittacks situate at and numbered 96 Shambazar Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the house of Nobodaree on the south by the house of Bonomally Soor, on the east by the house of Omerto Lall Ghose and on the West by a public Lane.

B.—All that three storied brick-built house and land measuring about 6 cattahs, situate at and Numbered 5 Brindabun Pal's Lane, Shambazar, in Calcutta and bounded on the west by Dwarkanauth Dass's house, on the north by Mohendro Bose's Lane, on the east by Shib Chunder Biswas's house and on the south by the Company's Lane.

C.—All that parcel of tenanted land measuring about 8 cottahs and 4 chittacks, situate at and numbered 39-5-1 Ramkanto Bose's Street, Baug Bazar, in Calcutt and bounded on the North by a pucca pillar or boundary line built by Koylash Chunder Gangooly and Woomesh Chunder Gangooly, on the south by the house of Kartic Dhopa, on the West by a tank of the late Rajendro Neogy and on the east by a passage leading to Ramkanto Bose's house.

D.—All that one-fourth share in all that parcel of tenanted land measuring about one and half biggahs, situate at zillah 24-Pergunnahs Khasbagh Chitpore part of holding No. 187, Sub-District Kassipore,

together with five Pucca Godowns therein erected butted and bounded in the following manner, that is to say, on the north by a joint passage, on the south by the land belonging to Eastern Bengal Railway Company, on the west by Strand Road and on the east by the land and godowns of Hurry Dass Neogy.

E.—All that two storied brick-built house and land measuring about 6 cottahs situate at and nnmbered 17 Callypersaud Chuckerbutty's Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the family dwelling house of Rajendronath Banerjee, on the east by the house of Luckhynarain Coondoo, on the south and west by Callypersaud Chuckerbutty's Street.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen on any day before the sale at the office of the said Receiver or at the Office of. Mr. N. C. Bose the attorney for the plaintiff, in the first of the abovementioned Suits at No. 8 Old Post office Street and with respect to the Lots 3 to 11 at the Office of Baboo Ukhoy Chunder Dutt Mortgagee's attorney at No. 5 Hasting's Street and with respect to the other Lots at the Office of Messrs. Ghose & Ghose mortgagee's attorneys at No. 12 Old Post Office Street and will be produced at the sale.

N. C. BOSE,
Attorney for Haridas Neogy,
July 1885.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
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THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
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Misirpokhra, Benares City.

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DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

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Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

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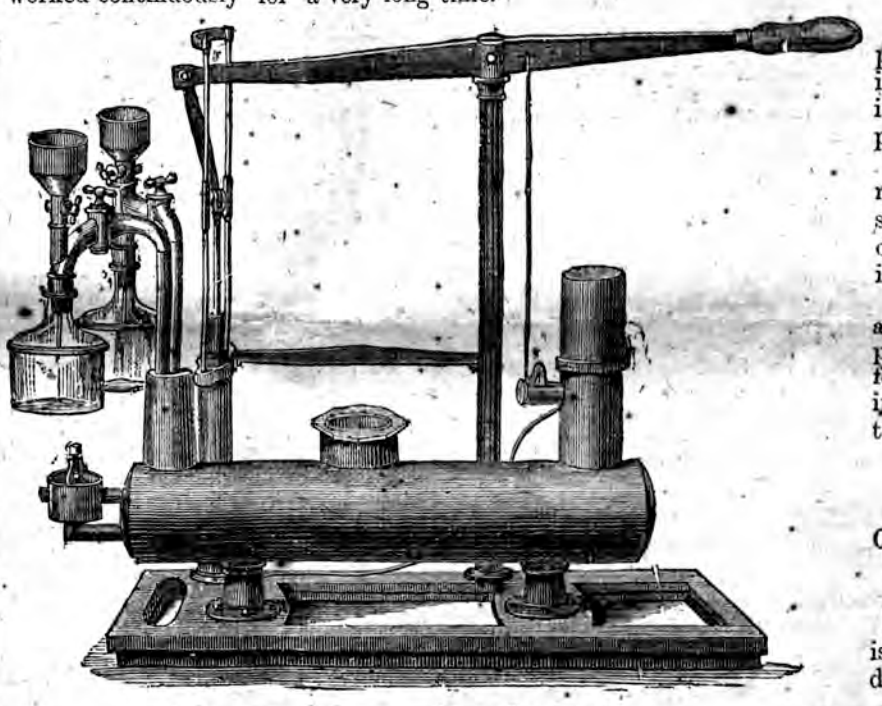

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4lb size...Cash 250
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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash	Rs.	190
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The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

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Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

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Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

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Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

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In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

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CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary,

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Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
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Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
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Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

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The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately *before attaining.*									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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Age.	30			35			40			45		
	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.
Premium ...	21	5	4	24	8	8	28	10	0	33	14	8

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